

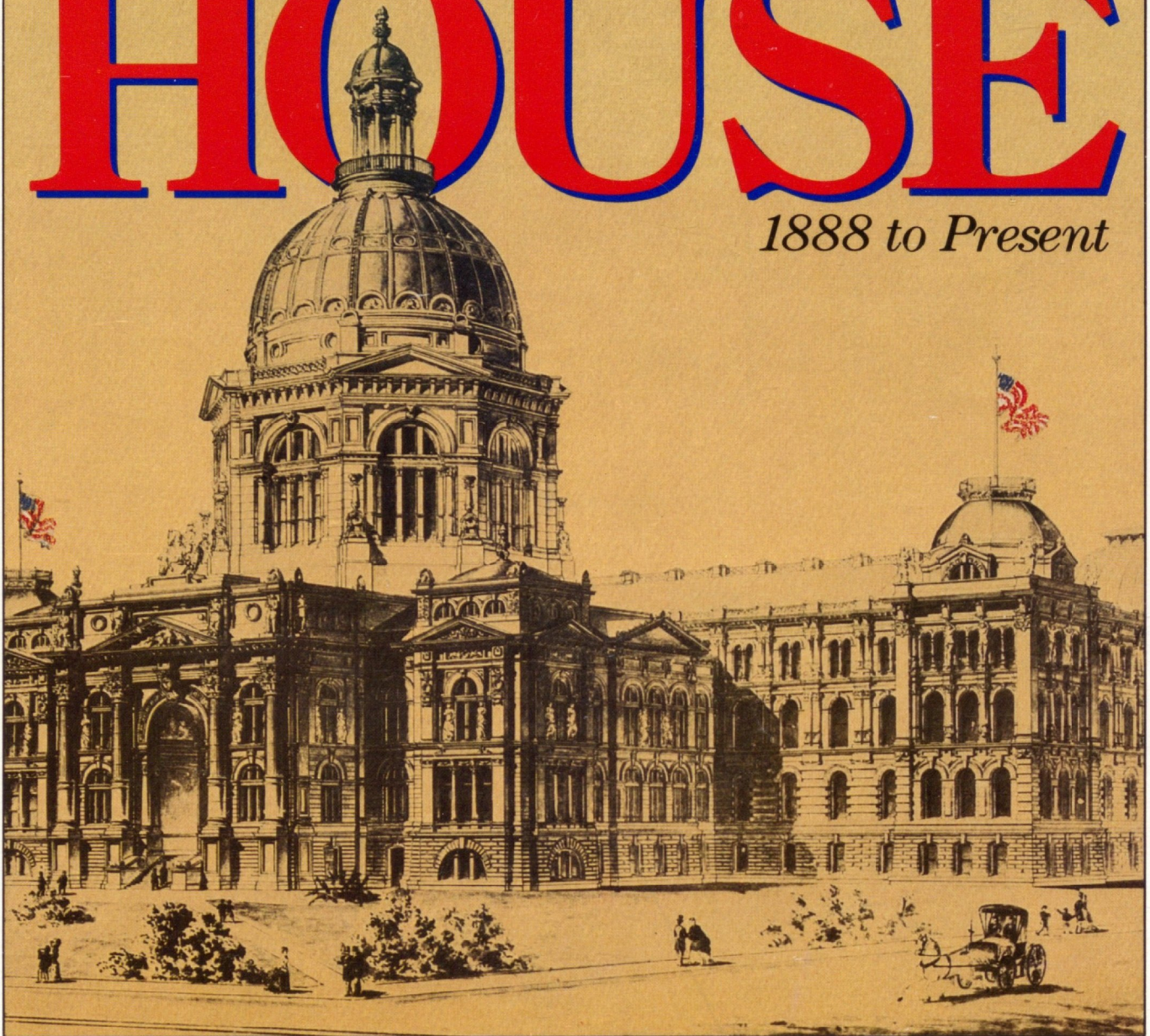
FOR REFERENCE ONLY

DEC 23 1985

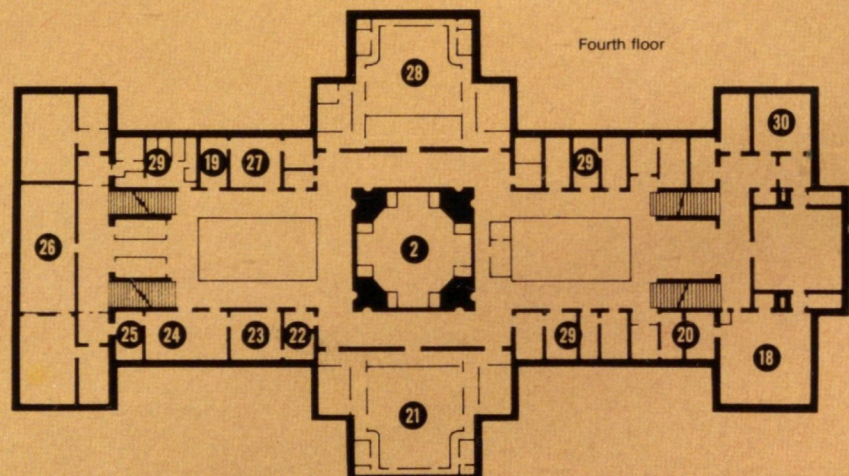
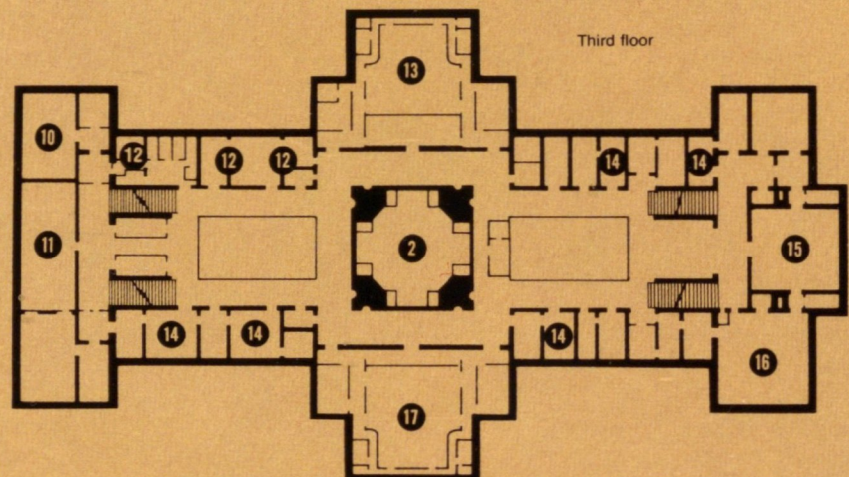
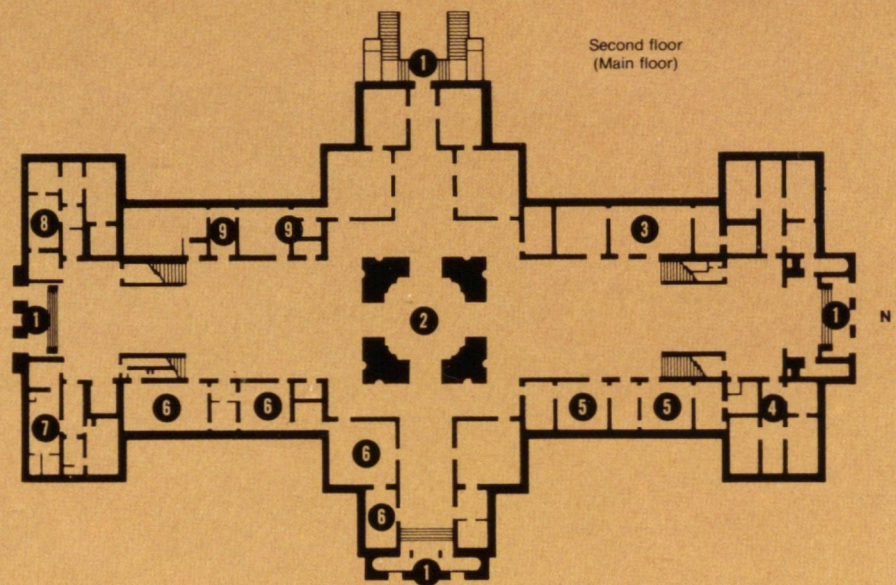
A Walk Through The Indiana State Capitol

THE STATE HOUSE

1888 to Present



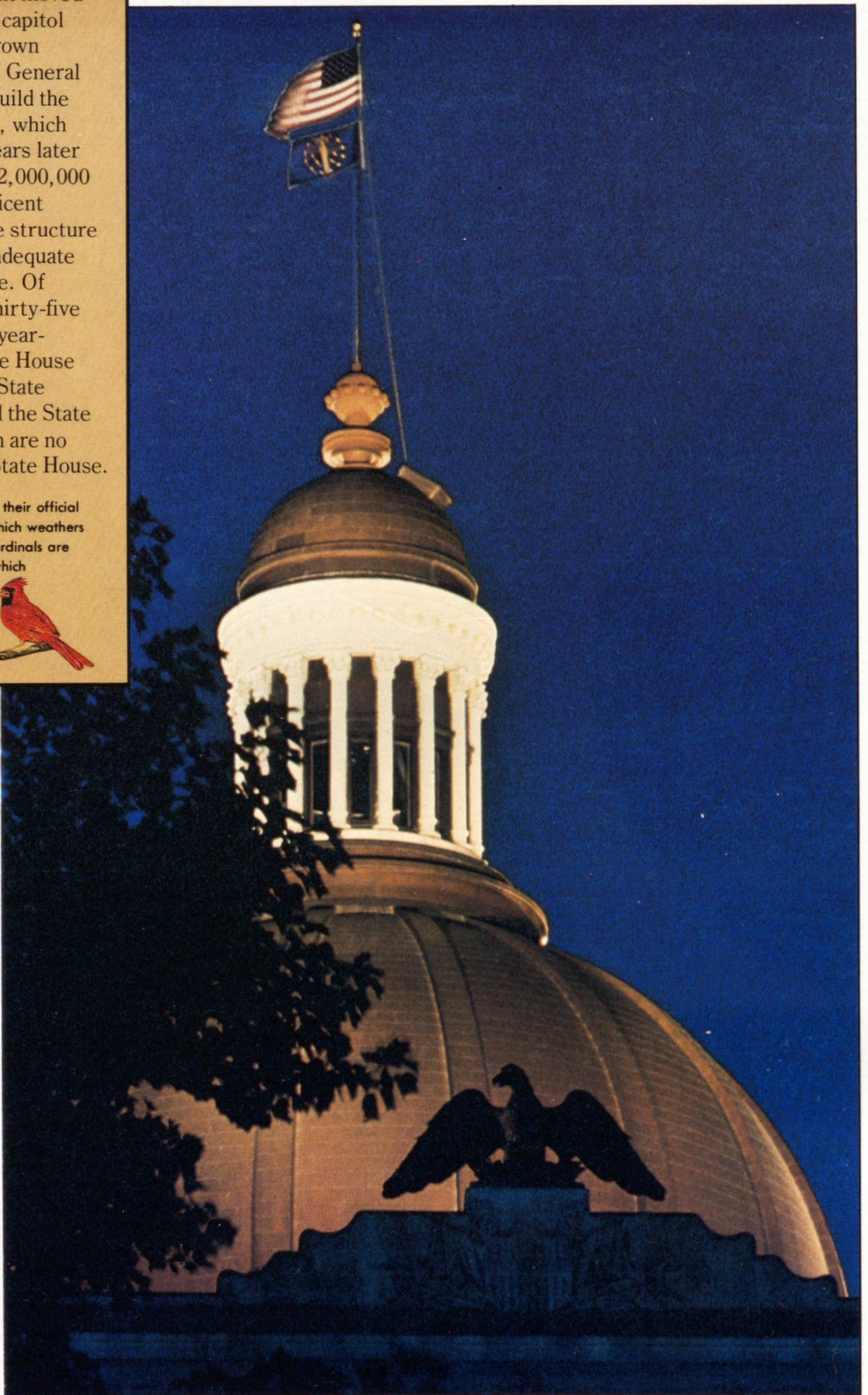
1. ENTRANCES
2. ROTUNDA
3. OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
4. OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
5. OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS
6. OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
7. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
8. OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE
9. OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE
10. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OFFICES
11. LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
12. OFFICE OF THE LT. GOVERNOR
13. SENATE CHAMBERS
14. INDIVIDUAL OFFICES OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICES
15. SUPREME COURT CHAMBER
16. SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS LIBRARY
17. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHAMBER
18. COURT OF APPEALS OFFICES
19. CHAPEL
20. COURT OF APPEALS COURT ROOM
21. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES GALLERY AND HOUSE OFFICES
22. HOUSE OFFICES
23. HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ROOM
- 24, 25. HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS OFFICES
26. GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ROOMS
27. SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
28. SENATE GALLERY AND SENATE OFFICES
29. JUDGES' OFFICES (COURT OF APPEALS)
30. COURT OF APPEALS OFFICES



It was in November 1824 that an entourage of state officials climbed into four spring wagons that headed for Indianapolis. It was moving day. The state capitol was being moved from Corydon to Indianapolis. Eleven days and 130 miles later, a collection of state archives, well-worn law books and miscellaneous official business was given temporary home in the Marion County Courthouse. And ever since, the city born at the junction of White River and Fall Creek has been the home of Indiana state government. It is here, in the capitol building, in the state capital, that elected officials make the state laws which change our destiny and everyday lives. This building belongs to all the people of Indiana. Welcome to the State House.

The state government moved into its second state capitol in 1835. It was outgrown quickly and the 1877 General Assembly voted to build the present State House, which was completed 11 years later within the allotted \$2,000,000 budget. This magnificent Modern Renaissance structure was expected to be adequate for a century or more. Of course, it wasn't. Thirty-five years shy of its 100-year-anniversary the State House overflowed into the State Office Building. And the State Library and Museum are no longer found in the State House.

Seven states call the cardinal their official bird. One of the few birds which weathers Hoosier winters, couples of cardinals are familiar to all bird feeders, which welcome their cheery call.





Vincennes was the Indiana territorial capitol for the first 13 years following the creation of the Indiana territory July 4, 1800. Wooden pins held together the framework of the assembly building and an enormous lock with a key weighing half a pound protected official documents.



Early versions of the Official Seal of the Great State of Indiana appear on official papers as early as 1801. Between 1816 and 1963 there were more than 200 variations of the seal. Finally, in 1963, the design and dimension above were fixed by the legislature. The hills are those lying west of Vincennes. The sun is setting in the west, symbolic of the fact that Indiana, at the time of her statehood, was considered an empire gaining a foothold in the west. The trees within the picture are sycamore trees. The buffalo is symbolic of the rich natural resources of the state. Once plentiful in Indiana, the last buffalo were recorded as being seen in 1923 near New Harmony in Posey County.



In 1813, the capitol was moved to Corydon. Now a state memorial, the building was originally the Harrison County Court House. Corydon became the first state capitol when Indiana was admitted to the Union December 11, 1816.

The pink Peony bloom was adopted as the state flower in 1957 by the General Assembly. It flowers the last of May and early June in various shades of red and pink, and sometimes white.

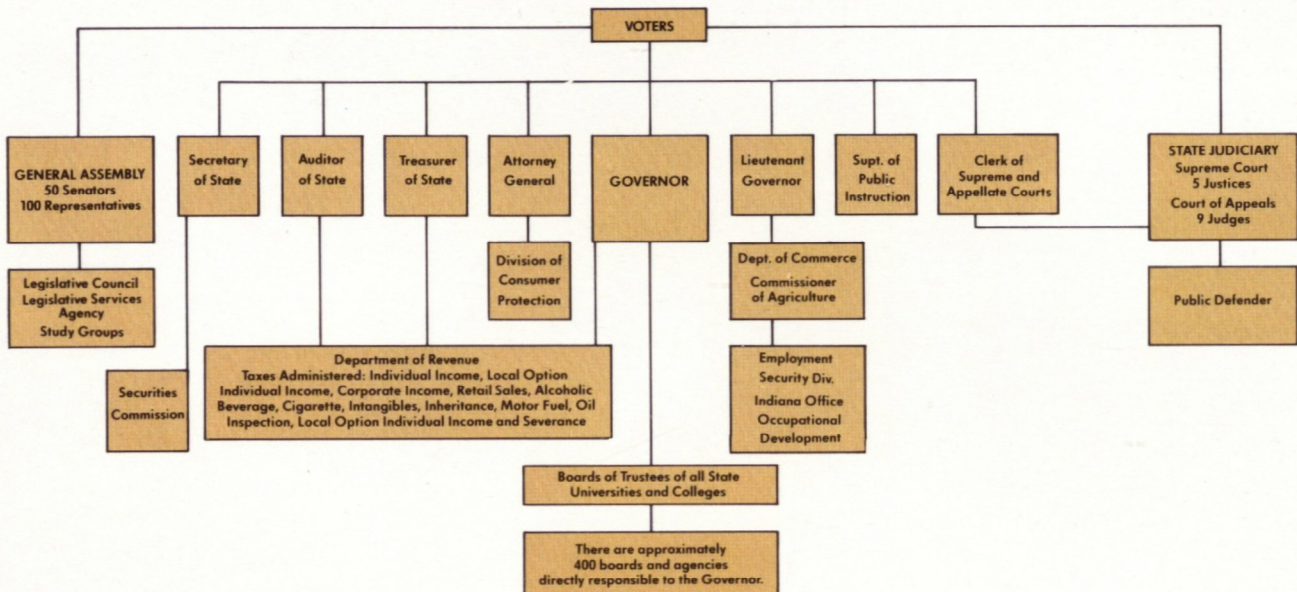


The first State House in Indianapolis followed the style of the Parthenon except for the crowning dome. It was a mixed blessing when, in the summer of 1867, the ceiling of the Representative Hall fell in. It was repaired, but the building of a larger, sturdier state house was imminent. A special legislative body, the New State House Committee, was appointed in 1873 to evaluate the feasibility of building a new state house. Four years later the board of state house commissioners was directed to build the new capitol and selected plans accordingly. Funds to pay for the project were raised by an assessment of one cent upon each \$100 worth of taxable property in the state.



Indiana State Government

A SIMPLIFIED ORGANIZATION CHART



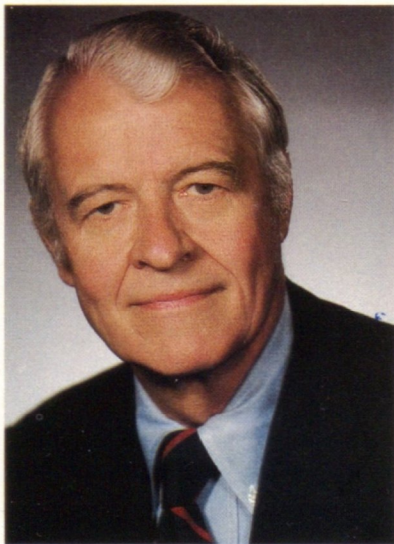
Immediately overhead hangs the Holiday Garrison flag, weighing 30 pounds. The smaller flags, originals and facsimiles, have all flown over United States' territory at some time. From the third floor, eight marble statues stand as sentinels to the ideals and knowledge considered important to democracy. Carved from Carrara marble by Alexander Doyle of New York, these figures were originally displayed in the old State House. Six females represent Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, Liberty, History and Art. The two male figures stand for Speech and Law.

Indiana government has worked the same way since 1851. It features three distinct branches just like the federal government, providing for a system of checks and balances. It is this organization which characterizes our form of government, starting with you the voter.

Though the business of the State House is law-making, the eye-catcher is the dome-covered rotunda. Here all corridors converge and open to a spectacular stained glass inner dome, which rises 108 feet above the main floor. Almost four months in the making, the 48-foot-wide work of art was installed in 1887 by the Wells Glass Company of Chicago.

A grand atrium 68-feet-wide extends the length of the building, lighted from attic to main floor with skylights. Throughout, a double row of polished marble piers and pilasters supports the upper structure.



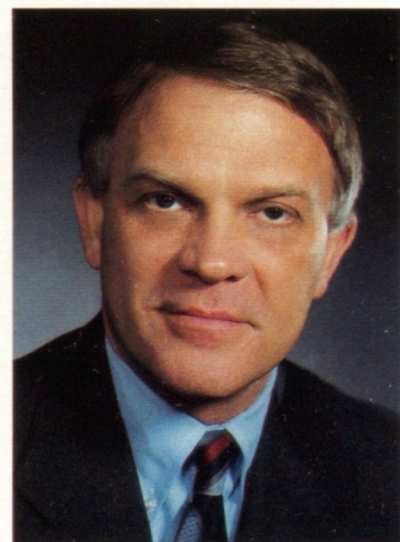


Governor Robert D. Orr

The governor is the chief executive of the state. His position in state government is comparable to that of the president in the federal government. Over his desk pass thousands of legislative bills, official papers and letters. He is the decision maker, responsible for the overall direction of the administration, as well as the day-to-day conduct of government. The governor's office is located to the south of the main entrance on the main floor. Here, and in the lieutenant governor's office located on the third floor to the south of the Senate Chamber, you will find portraits of Indiana governors displayed.



The lieutenant governor is the second highest elected official in Indiana. In addition to the constitutional duties as President of the Senate, the lieutenant governor is director of the Department of Commerce and is Commissioner of Agriculture. His responsibilities include industrial promotion, business and agricultural development, foreign trade and tourism promotion. He also directs the State Employment Security Division and the Indiana Office of Occupational Development.



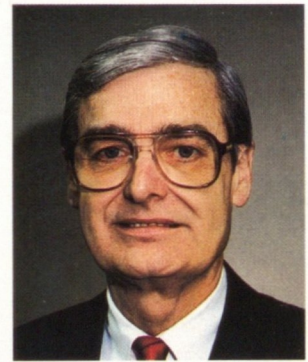
Lieutenant Governor John M. Mutz



Indiana's oldest chandelier hangs in the Supreme Court Chamber, located on the third floor at the north end of the State House. Deceptively delicate, the once gas-lit chandelier is forged from solid brass, making it quite heavy. Note also the handsome oak woodwork and stained glass windows which lend a certain grandeur to Indiana's highest court of appeal. The high, intricately painted relief ceiling makes the courtroom an almost perfect cube. Here serve the five justices elected from the entire state to serve 10-year terms on the Supreme Court—the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution of Indiana. A decision reached in this court can only be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court in Washington, D.C. In addition to its judicial functions, the state Supreme Court is responsible for admitting attorneys to the bar.



The Constitution states that "Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected in the other; except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives."



House Speaker
J. Roberts Dailey-R

The General Assembly, more commonly called the legislature, is the most direct link between the people and government. It is composed of 150 men and women elected by voters to determine general policies and laws for the people of Indiana.

The larger of the two houses in the legislature, the House of Representatives, is located on the third and fourth floors above the east entrance. It consists of 100 members elected to two-year terms. House members elect the Speaker who is the presiding officer as well as the person in whom the authority is vested.

How a Bill Becomes a Law

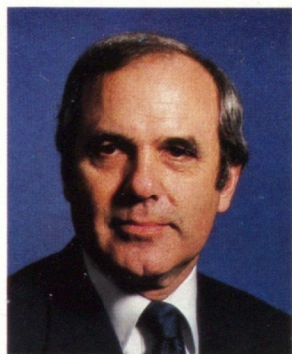
The following example begins with a bill originating in the House of Representatives.

- 1 A Representative decides to introduce legislation. (This process also begins in the Senate.)
- 2 Legal specialists draft the bill.
- 3 Bills are introduced and assigned to committee by the Speaker of the House.
- 4 Committees hold hearings and they may approve, amend or reject the bill.
- 5 Reports of committee action are submitted to the House for adoption or rejection of the recommendation.
- 6 Bills are printed for the first time after adoption of the committee report.



HOUSE

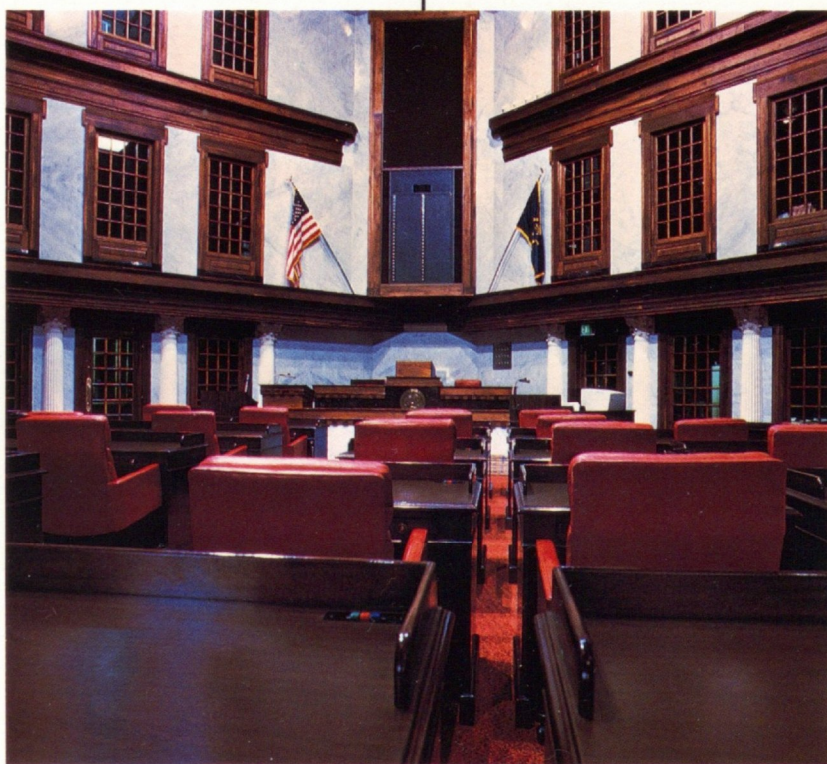
- 7 Bills are eligible for second reading in the House the second session day following distribution to the members.
- 8 Bills are handed down on second reading by the Speaker; amendments are made at this time, and the bill may be reprinted if deemed necessary.
- 9 Bills are handed down on third reading by the Speaker, and the pros and cons are debated by the members at this time.
- 10 A roll call vote is taken and a constitutional majority is required for passage (51 or more in favor of passage in the House, 26 or more in the Senate); a constitutional majority against passage defeats the bill.



Senate President Pro Tem
Robert Garton-R

The Senate is located on the third and fourth floors above the west entrance. Indiana Senators hold office for four years. The Senate's authority is vested in the President Pro Tem who is elected by all the Senators. By Senate rule, he establishes standing committees, selects committee chairmen and assigns bills to those committees. When in session, the Senate is presided over by the Lieutenant Governor whose role it is to preserve order and to break tie votes.

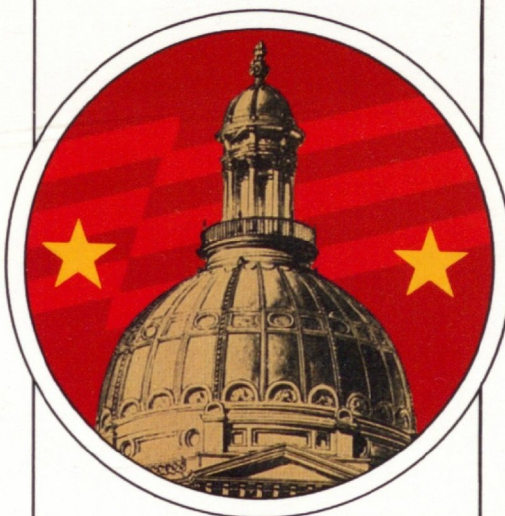
Together, the 50-member Senate and the 100-member House of Representatives form a bi-cameral body with the power to enact laws.



11 After passage, a bill is transmitted to the Senate where a Senator has agreed to sponsor it.

12 All bills go through a similar process in the Senate. If amended, the House may accept or reject the amendments; if rejected, a House/Senate conference committee may be named, and the conferees may report any agreement reached for the consideration and adoption of both the House and Senate.

13 Bills are enrolled by printing the entire bill in the form in which it has passed both houses. Enrolled acts are signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.



SENATE

14 Each enrolled act is presented to the Governor who is required either (1) to sign the act into law; (2) to allow it to become law without signature; or (3) to veto it. (The Attorney General reviews each enrolled act for constitutionality prior to the Governor's action.)

15 After action by the Governor, the enrolled acts are printed and bound into volumes which become Acts of Indiana.

16 New laws take effect September 1 of the year of passage unless otherwise specified in the enrolled act.

I N D I A N A

God crowned her hills with beauty,
 Gave her lakes and winding streams,
 Then he edged them all with woodlands,
 As the settings for our dreams.
 Lovely are her moonlit rivers,
 Shadowed by the sycamores,
 Where the fragrant winds of Summer
 Play along the willowed shores.
 I must roam those wooded hillsides,
 I must heed the native call,
 For a Pagan voice within me
 Seems to answer to it all.
 I must walk where squirrels scamper
 Down a rustic old rail fence,
 Where a choir of birds is singing
 In the woodland . . . green and dense.
 I must learn more of my homeland
 For it's paradise to me,
 There's no haven quite as peaceful,
 There's no place I'd rather be.
 Indiana . . . is a garden
 Where the seeds of peace have grown,
 Where each tree, and vine, and flower
 Has a beauty all its own.
 Lovely are the fields and meadows,
 That reach out to hills that rise
 Where the dreamy Wabash River
 Wanders on . . . through paradise.

The poem "Indiana" by Arthur Franklin Mapes of Kendallville, Indiana, was adopted as the state poem by the 1963 General Assembly.

You'll find the Indiana State Seal in relief on handsome brass doorknobs throughout the State House.



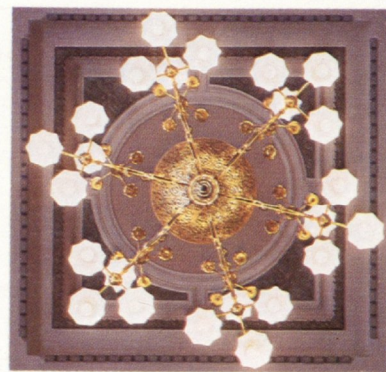
Until recent recarpeting, the Supreme Court Chamber was the only room appearing exactly as it did in 1888. The masterful stained glass window remains in testament to the past.





There are 81 doors on the main floor, most of them originals, carved from white oak. If you were to walk through all the doors on all four floors of the Indiana limestone building you would traverse more than 12 acres.

Indiana's blue and gold flag was adopted by the 1917 General Assembly as part of the commemoration of the state's 1916 Centennial Celebration. The torch stands for liberty and enlightenment; the rays represent their far-reaching influence. The flag, designed by Paul Hadley of Mooresville, features an outer circle of stars representing the original 13 states. The inner circle of stars stands for the five states next admitted to the Union. The larger star stands for Indiana, the nineteenth state. The State Colors are always carried or displayed on the observer's right of the Stars and Stripes.



When the State House was two-thirds completed, provisions had not yet been made for electric lights. In fact, because the State House Board was fearful that the added cost of an electric plant would exceed the budget, it postponed the purchase, leaving the decision to the legislature. The building, upon completion, was lighted by gas. However, the building was wired throughout for electric light. The exquisite fixtures suspended above you today are the very ones that lighted the way for legislators almost 100 years ago.





When weather permits, examine the cornices above the entrances. Intricate sculpture adorns these facades. For example, the south entrance (not shown) cornice features representative figures from Indiana history.



The Indiana state tree—the tulip tree—blossoms each May and June on the State House grounds. It grows quite tall and can be found throughout the state.

There is one more official Indiana representative that is not an emblem or plant or banner, that is the inhabitant. Indiana natives are “Hoosiers,” a nickname that has been used for well over a century. Nobody quite knows how it came into being, but most popular of the many theories is that when a visitor hailed a pioneer cabin or knocked upon its door, the settlers’ response was “Who’s ‘yere?”



Office of the Governor	(317) 232-4567
Office of the Lt. Governor	232-4545
Indiana House of Representatives	232-9600
Indiana Senate	232-9400
Office of the Secretary of State	232-6531
Office of the State Treasurer	232-6386
Office of the State Auditor	232-3300
Office of the Attorney General	232-6201
Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction	232-6610
Office of the Clerk of the Supreme and Appellate Courts	232-1930
Indiana Department of Commerce	232-8800

For more Indiana history, visit the Indiana State Museum, located one block north of Market Square Arena at 202 N. Alabama. Open Monday—Saturday 9:00 am—4:45 pm, Sunday noon—4:45 pm. (Free admission.)

For tourism information call toll free in Indiana 1-800-622-4464. In Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee and Wisconsin, call toll free 1-800-858-8073.

Indiana Department of Commerce
Lt. Governor John M. Mutz, Director

